## Indiana State Sentinel.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY. TERMS-INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE: Weekly paper, \$2 a year-Semi-Weekly, \$4 a year. INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 30, 1849.

See advertisement of the Madison House, Cincin-

We have the Catalogue of the Indiana Medica College at Laporte, by which it appears that the institution is in a flourishing condition. The number of students for the session of 1848-9, was 101; graduates 21.

The official vote for Governor of Indiana, from all but nine counties, has arrived at Indianapolis, and Mr. Wright, is 8590 ahead. Try and get him up to the even 10 M., Mr. Sentinel .- Wabash Express. Just to accommodate you and various other whig

friends, we did try to "suffer it up" as high as possible, but could only make it

## 9,778!

Speaking of Truman Smith's promises of more offices to our whigs, in a certain contingency, the Augusta, Me., Age says-

"As this attempt on the part of the administration to buy up Indiana has failed, we suppose that the whigs of that State may rely upon Gen. Taylor's de-claration that he has "no friends to reward."

We have no doubt of it!

By the way, we must protest against the legislature directing questions to be put to the voters in any other way than by ballot. It is, in our humble opinion, a violation of the vital principles of our institutions .- Bluffton Bugle.

We agree with the Bugle. Many reasons could be urged against the practice. One is, that it gives a chance for Inspectors to electioneer, if they choose to exercise it. They should be allowed no such opportunity, and should be subjected to no such tempta-

The Grand Jury of Clark county at their re cent session, found a bill of indictment against John T. Gray of Louisville, Ky., for the murder of Henry C. Pope of the same city, in a duel fought on the Indiana side, in June last. Gov. Dunning has been certified of the fact, and has already made a requisition upon the Governor of Kentucky for the delivery of Mr. Gray to the authorities of this State for

We hope justice may be meted out to him, according to his crime, and that this case may prove a warning in future to all others who may come to Indiana to settle their private difficulties in such a barbarous

THE ABDUCTION OF REY FROM N. ORLEANS .- The great abduction case has been brought to a close and the decision rendered by the court, which is that the Spanish consul give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, to stand trial before the United States circuit court in December next. He entered a solemn protest against the whole proceedings.

Four others charged with being concerned in the abduction of Rey, were also bound over in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars each for trial at the same time, and before the same tribunal. Their

names are McConnell, Lorente, Marrie, and Engle. The Washington Republic, after having fully weighed the evidence given before the examining court at New Orleans, expresses the opinion that the Spanish consul and the other parties charged, are guilty of the most atrocious and infamous outrage upon the rights of a friendly nation ever perpetrated by eny foreign

Our government should be, and no doubt will be prompt to resent the insult, and compel a speedy atonement for the outrage from the Spanish govern-

CHOLERA IN FORT WAYNE, IND .- The Sentinel of the 15th inst. says:-

"The cholera has been raging with considerable severity in this city for the past week, but we are happy to be enabled to state that it appears to be subsiding, there having been few new cases yesterday or

On Sunday night last the disease assumed an epi demic form, three or four cases having occurred on what is termed "The Hill"-an elevated ridge in the south east part of the city. Several additional cases occurred on Monday and Tuesday night, most if not all of which proved fatal. Up to Wednesday there had been about 20 deaths, all within the space of two or three blocks. The disease, so far, has been confined almost entirely to the region where it first originated, and that is the highest, most airy, and what is usually supposed most healthy part of the city."

The whole number of deaths up to the 25th was 27. The Catholic clergy have converted one of their schools into a hospital, where the sick of all denominations are carefully attended to.

CANADA.-The disturbances between the British and French population in Canada still continue. What the end is to be no one can tell. The Montreal Gazette says-

"We rest at present upon a mine, of which a mad Ministry hold command. A single spark may blow them, and every body else, into the air, and finally into the United States.'

The people and the authorities have come into collision, and blood has been shed. On the 15th a mob visited the Prime Minister's house, hooting and throwing stones. They were fired upon by the military from within. Several of the mob were wounded, and one man named Mason mortally.

Another branch of the mob assembled in the Place d'Armes, but dispersed on the approach of the police. Between ten and eleven o'clock, a corps of cavalry was marched to Monkland to protect Lord Elgin, and another was placed near Lafontaine's house. A about 11 o'clock barricades were commenced in Notre Dame street. Other barricades were erected during the night, and musket shots were heard in various parts of the city, until a late hour. At an early hour next morning, the Government placed a large mililary force at the Government house, and jail, in anticipation of further troubles.

"The unfortunate accident," says the Gazette. "which we dreaded, has happened, and deeply do we deplore it as the commencement of that undying bad feeling of which the end is not yet. The first blood has been shed, and by the French."

Joseph G. Marshall, of Madison, Ind., has been appointed Governor of Oregon, in the place of Gen. Lane, removed. The Is. Journal doubts whether he will accept the appointment-"there is nothing about it worthy his attention. His abilities as a lawyer enable him to make more money than the salary, and the honor of the station, we apprehend, is of little

In this appointment, it will be perceived that, according to Truman Smith's letter, Indiana is already receiving "a proper and just consideration at the hands of Gen. Taylor." And, according to the old adage, "its a long Lane that has no turn"-out—very This Lane is rather short .- Richmond Pulladium.

TIt is not improbable that this Lane will some time bring up the whigs with a "round turn." S far as Marshall is concerned, by the way, the Senate which has to pass upon his appointment, may not exactly ratify the bargains of Truman Smith. He may find that this Lane has been a bad "turn out," al round. We shall "look to the Senate."

Richter says:—"No man can either live piously or die righteously, without a wife." A very wicked old in France in 1830—"31, select him as the most suitabachelor of our acquaintance says to this. "O, yes! suffering and severe trials purify and chasten the heart."

The Falls of the Ohio.

Our readers are perhaps not generally aware, that the last legislature chartered a company to make a canal around the falls of the Ohio on the Indiana side of that river. The charter is of the most liberal character, and the company has already been organized by the election of their officers. James C. Hall, Esq., of Cincinnati, one of the most influential and wealthy merchants of that place, is President. A preliminary survey has been made by Mr. Ball, engineer, and the plans and estimates haid before the Directors. The canal is taken directly down the Ohio river on the Indiana side, with two locks, each 320 feet long, by sixty-four feet wide, giving four feet water at the lowest stages of the river, with an average width to the canal of from 100 to 150 feet, and terminating below all obstructions. The whole estimate of the cost is \$681 000. The Directors at a meeting in Jeffersonville last June, with a view to a greater enlargement of the work, ordered a further survey, which will be completed the ensuing month, when books for the subscription of the stock will be opened. We do not hesitate in saying that the work when completed will be one of the most important and profitable in the West, yielding a greater dividend to the stockholders probably than any other work of internal improvement in the United States, while at the same time it will be of the utmost advantage and benefit to the whole commerce of the West. The half-made and miserable concern called the "Louisville and Portland Canal," has long enjoyed the monopoly of taxation to the commerce of the Ohio river. Nominally costing one million of dollars, though in fact but about \$850,000, the stock is now \$195 for \$100 paid in, and at this rate is actually turned over to the U. States, by the private stockholders, with a view to have the Government become the sole owner, and to make the canal a free one. What will be the Dhu. operation of this measure, if ever effected, will be seen from the article signed "Indiana," and which we copy from the Cincinnati Chronicle.

That there must be a great city at the Falls of the Ohio some day,-the seat of manufactures, commerce, wealth and an industrious population, cannot be doubted. That Louisville is not destined to be that city, we think every day's experience sufficiently shows. But, with a canal of sufficient depth and width to pass all the boats destined above or below the falls-with a water power unequalled in the United S ates-with a railroad now in progress of operation from Jeffersonville to Columbus, and intersecting with the Madison and Indianapolis railroad-with another from New Albany to Salem, to be extended to Eloomington, and on part of which the rails are now ready to be laid-with a short one also from Jeffersonville to New Albany-does not every unprejudiced the north side of the Ohio, a city is to arise, which in twenty years at farthest, will double in population and wealth that on the south side of the river-which in ten years will equal Louisville in its present population. Time will determine whether we are "prophets or the sons of prophets." Verily, there is an enterprise and energy in our free population which is destined to make Indiana one of the great States of

Public building, at Indianapolis.

There is one matter to which I desire to call the attention of the members of the Legislature,-that is the erection of a public building, on the block north of the State house. Among all the public buildings erected by the State at the seat of Government, so creditable and useful in their place, a good, safe, and convenient building for the public offices of the State, seems to have been entirely overlooked. As the matter now stands, the Governor's office is at one place, the Secretary's at another, the Treasurer's at another, the Auditor's at another, the Judges of the Supreme Court at another, separated from the Library, the clerk's office of the Supreme Court, in a different part of the city from where the court sits, the Adjutant General's at another, the Quarter master general's at another, the public records, books, papers and archives exposed to every easualty of fire and destruction. while persons from other parts of the State, at the capitol, on business, require a guide to enable them to find the various offices. A good ornamental fire proof building large enough to accommodate all the public officers, and satisfy the public demands, could be erected for a little more than what the State property occupied by the treasury would bring, and all the above enumerated offices, with a Supreme court room, could be conveniently arranged under a single roof. I submit that such a building is indispensable to the administration of the public business at the capitol. \*

Removal of Governor Lane. The Philadelphia Bulletin, a whig paper, thus speaks

of the removal of Gov. Jo. Lane: "We cannot but wish that the reasons for this act were made public. The services of Lane during the late war, were apparently such as to merit reward, and hence it seems to us he ought to have been retained in office, if capable. It is whispered that Taylor never had a high estimate of Lane's military abilities, and that the President has even a less opinion of his civil talents; if this is so, it ought to be stated. for the moderate men of all parties will otherwise disapprove of the removal. It is a subject of regret, to fair and liberal minds, to see partizanship banish

"good men and true" from office." No man served his country in the Mexican war with more ardor and efficiency than did Gov. Lane. His skill and success in his various conflicts with the enemy were so remarkable that he received the title of "The Marion of the Mexican War." By his skill energy and bravery, he reaped victories with the most trifling loss of men on the part of those he commanded. He took a prominent part in the battle of Buena Vista, and an acknowledgment of his valuable services, on that occasion, is made by Gen. Taylor in his

duced it. If it was to punish Gov. Lane for his manly vindication of the troops of his own State from the aspersions cast on them by Gen. Taylor, let it be known. If he has been removed because he was a Democrat, let it be known. If he has been removed because he has shown himself, by anything he has done in Oregon, to be incompetent to be the Governor of that territory, let it be known. Publish the cause, for as the matter now stands, the public mind is not easy under this removal. To send a man to such a far off place in the service of the country, and then recall him as soon as he had arrived there, don't look right. It indicates revengeful feelings on the part of the Executive, or incompetency, or dishonesty, or both, on the part of the person removed. Such things, cannot, however, be imputed to the gallant and ener-getic Lane; while some of the friends of the President attribute his action to motives, that no man of high and honorable views would consider a compliment by any means. Let the public have the reasons

for the removal .-- Cin. Enquirer. Consistency.—During the administration of Gen. Jackson, when Wm. C. Rives returned home from his mission to France, the whig party were clamorous against him, and strenuously urged that he had mismanaged affairs in his negotiations with that nation. He was condemned by them for having stultified himself and his government by openly boasting that he had overreached the French in his arrangement for securing indemnity for spoliations on our commerce. But no sooner do they attain power than the very

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Steamer Canada, we have a week's later news from Europe. The telegraph furnishes the fol-

ENGLAND .- The English papers are filled with accounts of the enthusiastic reception of the Queen in Ireland. The cholera is on the increase in London.

FRANCE.—The Minister of Finance, in a statement of any further improvement of the navigation of the Ohio to the Assembly, says the deficit on the 1st of next river around the falls—enjoying as they have, for so long FRANCE.-The Minister of Finance, in a statement January will be 160,000,000, francs. It is estimated that the deficit at the end of 1850 will be 120,000,000 the whole Ohio river, by means of the rickety concern france. The President of France denies he has any called the "Louisville and Portland Canal." It is not to francs. The President of France denies he has any desire to change the form of Government.

chief of the French Army in Italy, in place of Gen. the stockholders in the work above referred to, have been

many Hungarians. Armenian or American vessels had arrived, with pro-

visions for the beseiged Hungarians. ues favorable to the Hungarians. It is reported that merce of Cincinnati-but I have not the data, therefore Bem, with 40,000 men, had completely beaten a Rus- cannot make the calculation-but I should not be far from sian force of 60,000 men in Transylvania, and that the fact, were I to say \$500,000—a sum equal to almost he had taken Herrmannstadt and Cronstadt. It is also reported that Clapka (a Hungarian General) attacked and captured Raab; and after seizing a large

grow weak. He has ordered the crusade against the invaders to be preached in all the churches of Huagary. The population is worked to the highest point

Dhu.

Kossuth has addressed a note to France, calling for aid. He explains the change of policy forced on water in the extreme low stages of the Ohio—a width of favor of the republican form, but was simply an opposition to the usurpations of the King of Hungary, an independent power, who, being also Emperor of Louisville and Portland Canal for January 1st, 1848, Austria, wished to absorb Hungary in the Empire. shows the following shares as outstanding private stock the Russian troops. He adds that Hungary will pre- for what they have purchased-\$195 per share would be fer, if forced to submit, falling into the hands of Rus- equal to \$550,680—add the cost of repairs to the old sin, to coming again under the sway of the faithless canal as estimated by the United States Engineer, Capt. and perjured house of Hapsburgh.

The late Proclamation.

that General Taylor had nothing to do with the com- Directors. ready and willing to wager a suit of broadcloth upon the truth of our statement. We believe the proclamation was prepared in this city, and signed, before the General left. It is more in conformity with the crooked and sinuous manner in which things are now

tion from him at Harrisburg. But the prominence given to this fact only proves that the organs themselves are conscious of the humilating truth, that their President is not capable of performing the simplest duties of his office; and hence the affectation that the proclamation came all the way from Harrisburg. Alas! poor whiggery.

done in the cabinet. But if it was not prepared and

sent to him for his signature, and therefore it could be

safely asserted that it was received in a communica-

Col. BENTON AND HIS APPEAL .- The Whig papers of Missouri, pretty generally, have been neutral in the Benton and Jackson controversy now waging in that State, and have expressed a disposition to remain hands off in the contest. The St. Louis New main hands off in the contest. The St. Louis New petent to pass the increased boats and tonage above and Era, an excellent Whig paper, dissents from the genbelow the falls. The only remedy is to increase its ca-

troversy is, first, opposition to the extension of any up-heremitically sealed during this period?—at least three more slave territory; secondly, opposition to Calboun years. and his Southern allies, the practical effect of whose principles would inevitably lead to a dissolution of the Union; and thirdly, opposition to the principles arowed in the resolutions of instruction passed by a structure of the improvement of the improvement of the Canal on the Kentucky side during the progress of its improvement, I quote from Capt. Cram's report above referred to, page 31. "Under the most favorable circumstances of the improvement of the improv

despatches. He is a man of more general information than Gen. Taylor, of equal bravery, possesses a better military mind, and has a larger experience of civil affairs. He is better qualified for the Presidency than General Taylor. It cannot be said of him that he is not qualified for the post from which he has been removed by Gen. Taylor.

The country will not rest satisfied with this act of the Executive, without knowing the reason that indeed it. If it was to punish Gov. Lane for his man.

hesitated in complying with the request of one of our Senators by expressing ourselves, first, as decidedly opposed to the extension of slavery another inch under any circumstances whatever; secondly, as being equally hostile against the sectional and disorganizing policy of Mr. Calboun and all who approximate his around the Falls of the Ohio on the Indiana side, has views; and lastly, as against the spirit and tone of been organized, under a charter of the most liberal charther resolutions of the last Missouri Legislature, acter. A meeting of the Directors took place at Jeffer-

From the Cincinnati Chronicle "Indiana Canal."

MESSES. EDITORS.-I noticed some weeks since, at editorial article in the "Louisville Journal," in reference to the contemplated canal around the falls of the Ohio on the Indiana side of the river, which it appears to me re-

ville, should throw every obstruction they can in the way

be wondered at, that they are so sensitive in reference to Gen. Rostalon has been appointed Commander-in- if it does not entirely destroy the enormous profits which leeching from the commerce of the Ohio river. It would ITALY .-- Commissaries of the Pope had arrived at be a curious but not uninteresting enquiry—how much of the . They dissolved the whole army even those the vast sum realized by the stockholders of the "Louis-Rome. They dissolved the whole army, even those who had been faithful to His Holiness. the vast sum realized by the stockholder as per statement of the Directors on the 1st of January, 1848, commentary of the Directors on the 1st of January, 1848, commentary rears. It is reported that Garibaldi had beaten an Austrian cing 1st of January 1831, a period of seventeen years, force that attacked him. He had been joined by that the canal has been in operation, to \$1,958,676 08, VENICE still holds out. It is said that three rmenian or American vessels had arrived, with proisions for the beseiged Hungarians.

Hungary -The news from Hungary still continholders, has been drawn by a direct tax upon the comtention to do more in the present article, than to prove by quantity of provisions and munitions of war, fell back to Comorn.

Hungary.—Kossuth is in Bem's camp. His enerthis invention of resources.

Hungary.—Kossuth is in Bem's camp. His enerthis invention of resources.

Hungary.—Kossuth is in Bem's camp. His enerthis invention of resources. unquestionable facts, and statistics, that even were the ergy does not slacken, or his invention of resources make it navigable for the ordinary class of boats that enthusiasm. A bloody sword is sent from town to ted States will either purchase and repair the one, o town as a signal to arm the people. It is passed from runner to runner, like the famous torch of Rhoderic The colored to the colored to the colored to the colored to the colored torch of the colored to the color The estimated cost of a canal around the falls of the

Hungary by the Russian intervention. According to from 100 to 150 feet to the canal, with two locks, each nim, the movement was not at first for a change in 320 feet by 64 feet, (the Louisville and Portland canal The movement was purely constitutional until the on the 1st January last, to wit: 2,824 shares—these at Emperor forced it into republicanism by calling in the same rate which the United States have already paid Cram, (who made the survey under a resolution of Congress in 1844-See Senate Documents 243-28th Congress, 1st Session,) \$355,298, and we have a sum total of \$905,978, as the cost of the purchase of private stock, The organ of the cabinet, and its echo, the National and repairs of the canal on the Kentucky side; deduct the Intelligencer, introduce the proclamation signed Zach- cost of the new canal on the Indiana side a far better ary Taylor by informing the public that it "was received yesterday at the Department of State in a communication from the President at Harrisburg." And munication from the President at Harrisburg." And secontrasted with the cost of the Louisville we notice that this remark is re-echoed by all the and Portland Canal, to the United States, should they mind see and feel, that here, in our own State, on the north side of the Ohio, a city is to arise, which the document has been copied. It is a ridiculous and transparent ruse, to imand make the improvements suggested by their own Endown and make the improvements suggested by their own Endown and make the improvements suggested by their own Endown and make the improvements suggested by their own Endown and make the improvements suggested by their own Endown and make the improvements suggested by their own Endown and make the improvements suggested by their own Endown and make the improvements suggested by their own Endown and make the improvements suggested by their own Endown and make the improvements suggested by their own Endown and make the improvements suggested by their own Endown and make the improvements suggested by their own Endown and make the improvements suggested by their own Endown and make the improvements suggested by their own Endown and make the improvements suggested by their own Endown and make the improvements suggested by their own Endown and make the improvements suggested by their own Endown and make the improvements suggested by their own Endown and make the improvement and mak press their readers with the belief that General Tay- gineer, in order to make it navigable for the ordinary class lor, on his journey, received the information, framed of boats ascending or descending the Ohio. Will any the proclamation, and sent it to the Department of State from Harrisburg. It is one of those little tricks

State from Harrisburg. It is one of those little tricks which are prompted by their anxiety to conceal the humilating fact from the American people, now very generally believed, that General Taylor is not equal to the duties of the high office which he fills; and the very trick betrays the mortifying truth that he is not. Possibly the proclamation may have been received share equal to \$1,000,000, which is stated in Capt. Cram's report to be the total cost of the canal. But it appears burg." But that he composed or wrote one word of in but \$847,173, the balance, viz: \$152,827, being carried it, except his own name, nobody at all acquainted to the stock account under the head of "allowances to with the humbuggery practiced here by the unscru-pulous men by whom General Taylor is surrounded, will for one moment believe. So confident are we count stands with the stockholders, as furnished by the

position or writing of the proclamation, that we are Louisville & Portland Canal Co. in Gen'l Account. 158,067.96

signed before the General left, it was prepared and By 526 shares of the stock purchased and paid for, - -Expenses on Canal. " Tax to the State of Kentucky, \$126,684.57

Thus after paying "expenses on the Canal" the large sum of \$28,919.34 tax to the State, and all other expenses, dividing upwards of twelve per cent. to the stockholders—surely the parties thus interested, and the press tated descent upon Cuba, which has been made the occasion of the great flourish of trumpets by the present imbecile cabinet, will turn out to be a mare's nest.

ders—surely the parties thus interested, and the press which they sustain, might well look with jealousy upon any rival in another quarter. But admitting that the U.

S. were the owners of the whole stock in the "Louisville" We have seen no statement of facts from an authen- and Portland Canal," the Canal for the purpose of navitic quarter, which justifies the belief that a descent is meditated by our citizens upon the Island of Cuba; nor do we believe that such an enterprise is seriously contemplated. On the contrary, we regard the implications of the proclamation as libels upon our citizens. We have heard of no enlisting or drilling men; our steamers will increase in order to adapt themselves to which delectable situation he was carried, at his own authority is legitimate for the occasion, or any which, and our cotemporaries of the press in the cities are existing wants of the community. Instead of passenge unable to point to anything of the kind. Nay, most boats, they will be built in most instances especially of them treat the whole matter with ridicule. We are inclined to think the whole, proclamation and all, will turn out a ridiculous farce, which will disgrace with a view to freight. Large boats with great tonnage; nobody but the cabinet, which has already incurred and how this has increased may be seen by reference to the contempt of the country, without this additional the number of boats, and the amount of tonnage passing through the Louisville and Portland Canal in 1848 as

compared with 1840. 1840 1231 Steam boats. Tons, 224,841 1523 .

Increase 292 boats, Tons 116,660. The present Louisville and Portland Canal, will then in a few years, unless greatly enlarged, be utterly incom eral opinion, and gives, in our view of the matter, pacity. But in the meantime, what becomes of the imgood and sufficient reasons for its dissent. We give mense commerce and trade passing over the falls during two or three extracts from the New Era's article: "The issue presented by Col. Benton in this con- Louisville, and destined for ports below it to be blocked

avowed in the resolutions of instruction passed by a mere majority of our last Legislature.

From those instructions Col. Benton has appealed

Telefred to, page 31.

Stances of water it would take about two years to make all the required improvements in the existing Canal (the Louisville and Portland) to the amount of \$355,288, and the Whig press a free and candid expression of opinion. If this expression is not given, and Col. Benton should act and vote in opposition to the views entertained by our political friends, with what propriety could any of us raise our voices against him! \*

Viewing the subject in this light we have never hesitated in complying with the request of one of one.

the resolutions of the last Missouri Legislature, which we regard as derogatory to the character of the State, and at war with the peace and permanency of our institutions. But because we perchance to coincide with Colonel Benton in opinion as regards all these three propositions, it by no means follows that we thereby become a partisan of his, and are under any obligation to support him in any other measure, political or local, that he may advocate or favor.

There is but two sides to each proposition, a right and a wrong. No half house can be or has been constructed. And we do not believe, upon reflection, that a Whig paper in Missouri can be found that will refuse to say to Col. Benton whether he is right or wrong in the course he is pursuing. We believe him

Board to adopt these extreme dimensions. A Canal at the Felis of the Ohio on the Indiana side, amply supplying the wants of the great trade of that river, may be completed under favorable circumstances, in two years from its commencement, and afford at all times a safe transit for all classes of boats needing such improvement, says: to enable them to pass this great barrier to the trade of "Mr. N. Childs, Jr., was engaged in the Bank of

the Mississippi valley. a single steamboat owner, who would not be willing to yet they are not released from their obligations by pay the Louisville Stockholders the extravagant tolls this expiration—but each, from the first, who became charged, most cheerfully, could they be permitted to ascend and descend the Falls of the Ohio, by any means, rather than pass through their Canal. But this cannot be done; and until the new Canal on the Indiana side is we doubt not." completed, the nuisance cannot be abated.

I pass over the slur at the capacity and estimates of the Engineer who made the survey—where he is known, he cannot be injured by such means. I pass by the out in the settlement of Economy, in Western Penncharge of fraud made against the steamboat owners of sylvania. This is a species of communist organiza-Cincinnati, in the fifth specification of the article alluded tion which has long existed on Beaver River. The to, where it is alleged, "that by means of incorrect custom house papers" the Cincinnati freight has been taken dwindled down to about 60, in consequence of the through the Canal at a less average rate of toll than that lack of heirs to many of those who have died-all carried on Louisville and other boats; I pass by the comsexual intercourse being abstained from, though the mendation of the "Journal" on that spirit of patriotism and liberality on the part of the Louisville Stockholders, who, after inducing the government to subscribe for twenty-three hundred and thirty-five shares at par, on which the number has commenced suit in a court of law to it paid \$248,500 at the time, when but for this advance recover his share, and employed as counsel Hou. by the government the work must have been abandoned, Walter Forward and Wilson McCandless. The and when individual Stock could be bought in any amount at fifty cents on the dollar, and which individual a dissolution of the company. Stock, these same interested, patriotic and liberal gentle-men, are now turning over to the government at \$195 for An Abstruse Legal Question.—During the exevery \$100 paid, and applying the government dividends amination of a witness yesterday in the Criminal to the liquidation of—by merely saying "if this is getting rid of an investment at a considerable sacrifice because a cow, one of the learned legal gentlemen put this (the Stockholders) believe this commerce should be free" abstruse question-" was not the cow a calf !" The as is asserted by the "Journal," then there are but few question was answered by a hearty laugh from all capitalists who would not be willing to make a similar quarters of the room.—St. Louis Union.

"sacrifice." The idea is perfectly ridiculous.

In conclusion, I would say that Louisville has long looked at the contemplated work with great alarm. "The galled jade winces,"—the sceptre is departing—and while Cincinnati has in wealth, population and power, greatly outstript the "City of the Falls," her neighbors across the river, on the free side of the Ohio, Jeffersonville and New Albany, are fast pressing on her population, and in but a few years more will be her rivals, nay her superiors, in all that constitutes great cities-wealth, and a (1 Cor. vi. 7.) thus: " Now therefore there is utterly population of enterprising, industrious and intelligent white men. One great means of effecting this change, is the construction of the Indiana Canal, and this no one another; why do you not rather take wrong? Why knows better than that talented and gifted son of New do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded?"

"Honesty, Capacity, Fidelity."

script, a whig paper, speaking of the appointment of sensible and conscientions friend once advised us to a young man from that city as the secretary of one of do, to-wit: "rather than go to law, not only submit

the person and to those who appointed him-If the object were to select an invoice of kid gloves, or to decide upon the merits of an opera dancer, or a prima donna, this gentlemen might be sent, on his own pre-eminent qualifications for the mission. But the object being to represent American republicanism, order of his government, a notification thoroughly with due regard to the fitness and claims of the indi- characteristic of English politics. "The New York vidual, few appointments more objectionable could and New Orleans Steam Navigation Company" have have been made. His claims were, that he was the made a contract with the State of Nicaragua, to esson of his father, and had some great man for his tablish a communication between the Atlantic and backer. Men with obvious, substantial claims, both Pacific, which contract is founded, in part, mon the on account of their political experience and services exclusive right of that State to navigate the River St. and their contributions to the literary reputation of John, and which binds the company to build a public the country, were given the go-by in his favor, on store at St. John, at or near the mouth of this river. such grounds! Such appointments are neither cred. The British Consul officially informs the company table to the persons who urge them, nor to the admin- that, the British government is bound to protect the istration which yields to their importanities. The rights of the King of Mosquito; that, the boundary true system in a republic should be to appoint every line of Mosqueto touches this river thirty miles below man on his own conspicuous merits, independent of Lake Nicaragua, and that the jurisdiction of Mosfamily or personal influence, of the accident of birth, quito covers the river from this point to its mouth. or the favor of a member of Congress.

A FELON IN OFFICE.—A man named Goldsmith, who was recently appointed an Inspector of the Customs English! If the Federal government do not meet it by Mr. Maxwell, was arrested on Monday last, whilst in a style quite American, every American citizen discharging a ship, on a charge of burglary, and was will have occasion to blush. The British government committed to prison to await his trial. Report says are bound to protect the territorial rights of the King that he has been known as a felon, and that the evi- of Mosquito! Bound by what! By a treaty, condence in the present case, is full and complete.

ANOTHER BRIGHT ONE .- We have been informed that F. W. Thomas, the gentleman who acted as as- lic of Central America, and placed himself under sociate editor of the "Louisville Literary Chronicle" during the past winter, has been appointed to a clerk-ship in the "Home Department" by Mr. Secretary of 18, signed after being made drunk for the purpose, Ewing. We suppose that this is another example of is—the cession of his territory to the British governcarrying out the principles and practices of the ear- ment! Thus the British, through their usual malier Presidents.

tucky last winter as a poor student of divinity-became associate editor of the Liter ry Chronicle, and line of communication between the Gulf and the Paas such collected a large number of advance subscrip-cific! Ahem! tions, for which he never accounted.

He visited Frankfort during the sitting of the Legislature—gave plous lectures on the character of Wesley, and other leading Methodists-was toasted and feasted with true Kentucky hospitality-and then abused our misplaced generosity by getting beastly drunk and rolling in the gutter like a brute-from course we cannot believe that the consul's "official" request, TO A HOUSE OF EVIL FAME.

Of course Kentucky was no longer a fitting resi-dence for such a hypocritical scamp, and he was interference of some justice of the peace, port warden, Of course Kentucky was no longer a fitting resitherefore transferred to a clerkship in Washington or other petty British officer among the Moscity, at a salary of from \$1000 to \$1500 a year, in order that General Taylor's cabinet might give the Mosquito Majesty! And what sort of authority is American people demonstrable evidence of their determination TO CARRY OUT THE PRINCIPLES this? Precisely that which our government cannot AND PRACTICES OF THE EARLIER PRESI-

It is unnecessary to add that Thomas is "a Whig, though not an ultra Whig." Well, we suppose the people will get their eyes open after a while.—Louisville Chronicle.

tional Intelligencer of Friday morning copies a para- premely ridiculous, beyond comparison the richest graph from the Baltimore American, giving an ac- joke of the season. phia, which among other things, says:

ministration has passed from the stage,-Union.

The Canadian Lengue Convention. The Toronto British Colonist, of the 31st ult., contains a full account of the proceedings of the Convention of the British American League, at Kingston, sity, at Bloomington, occurred on the 15th inst. The up to the morning of the 30th. The resolutions exercises consisted in speeches by the graduating class; adopted assert "the unfaltering desire of all the Baccaleurate address to the class by the President, members that the administration of the public affairs Dr. A. Wylie; the conferring of Degrees, and music of the country, may be such as to root more firmly in the hearts of its loyal inhabitants a settled purpose and desire to secure the lasting connection of the colony with the parent state—that the longer continuance of Earl Elgin, as the representative of the university Band. Orations were delivered by the following young gentlemen: M. S. Bright, Madison, Ind.; Alvah Johnson, Boonville, Ind.; C. McLean, Madison, Ind.; Wm. E. McLean, Terre Haute, Ind.; James McD. Miller, Crawford country, Ind.; crown in Canada, cannot conduce to that attachment to the sovereign, or that peace in the country which is essential to the unity and integrity of the empire." Ind., James McD. Miller, Crawford County, Ind., Oliver Stanton, Laporte county, Ind.; B. B. Moffatt, Terre Haute, Ind.; James Woodward, Bloomington, Ind. After the orations the President delivered his It also adopted, by a unanimous vote-and this is the Baccalaureate address to the graduating class. "This It also adopted, by a unanimous vote—and this is the only matter of general interest in the proceedings—proposing a general union of all the provinces of the British North America; and for the appointment of a committee to meet and confer with similar committees from the castern provinces, to meet in Quebec or Montreal, during the summer, for the arrangement of preliminaries. We infer that the deliberations of the League have resulted in a determination to persentle ment of a different provinces, the French of the League have resulted in a determination to persentle ment of a different provinces. This speech," says the Indiana Tribune, "which was one of much importance we think, consisted of an apology for the State University. We would give a synopsis of this speech; but we suppose it will of course be published; if it should not, we will furnish our readers with a synopsis of it, as we believe it ought to be read by every body in the State." At the close of the address, the President conferred the degree of A. B. vere in the policy of overpowering the French or Lower Canada, by the agglomeration of the British inhabitants of the different provinces, in a legislative union. This was what was hoped from the union of that the Institution is in a prosperous condition. refuse to say to Col. Benton whether he is right or wrong in the course he is pursuing. We believe him to be right, and so believing, bid him God speed in his mission through the State."

A quaker having sold a fine looking, but blind horse, asked the purchaser—"Well, friend, does thee see any fault in him?" "No," was the answer. "Neither will he see any in thee!" said old broadbrim.

commerce of the Ohio, deemed another and faller survey were in the policy of overpowering the French or commerce of the Ohio, deemed another and faller survey were in the policy of overpowering the French or commerce of the Ohio, deemed another and faller survey were in the policy of overpowering the French or commerce of the Ohio, deemed another and faller survey were in the policy of overpowering the French or commerce of the Ohio, deemed another and faller survey were in the policy of overpowering the French or commerce of the Ohio, deemed another and faller survey were in the policy of overpowering the French or commerce of the Ohio, deemed another and faller survey were in the policy of overpowering the French or commerce of the Ohio, deemed another and faller survey were canada, by the agglomeration of the British inhabitants of the different provinces, in a legislative union. This was what was hoped from the union of the Canadas; but in vain. The convention is in a prosperous condition.—

Journal.

The Arabians enforce patience by the following on the evening of that day. It will issue an address on the evening of that day. It will issue an address to the evening of that day. It will issue an address on the evening of that day. It will issue an address to the evening of the the convention, and the mulberry leaf, though to the people, embodying the views of the convention, and the fall will become satin."

LAW ITEMS.

LIABILITY OF SURETIES .- The St. Louis Union, in speaking of the late bank embezzlement in that city,

Missouri for several successive years-his term of In the construction of this work Cincinnati ic most office, we believe, expired, and was renewed annudeeply interested. The shippers of produce from that ally, and of course, with each renewal of office, it fered great delays and enormous expenses for years, by the utter incapacity of the Louisville and Portland Cannil securities. In this way a number of our wealthy and to answer the purpose for which it was originally intend- influential citizens have at one time or another, gono ed-as at present managed it is a perfect nuisance, and I security for him to the Bank. Although the time has venture to say from Patisburgh to the Falls, there is not expired for which these parsons agreed to go security,

If this be law, it is certainly any thing but justice. COMMUNITY TROUBLES .- A fresh emeute has broken

England, the senior editor of the Louisville Journal.

INDIANA. Literally and generally this is one of the most sensible pieces of advice ever given by the great apostle. We have always observed it, and always mean to; A Dignifed Representative .- The Boston Tran. though we don't mean to go quite as far as a very our foreign ministers, says, very complimentary to to be cheated, but tell a small lie, or submit to a little dishonor, -do any thing, rather than go to law."

The Mosquito Kingdom.

The British Consul at New York has issued, by and also the port of St. John, called Grev Town by We copy the following from the N. Y. Sunday thus made grants in territory where it has no jurisdic-

ceived and prosecuted in the full spirit of English fraud and rapacity, by which the king of Mosquito separates from the State of Nicaragua and the repub-British protection! The British inducement to this Our information is, that Mr. Thomas came to Ken- of Nicaragua, for the purpose of ultimately stretchchinery of fraud, gain a footing upon the Gulf coast ing it to the Pacific coast, and monopolizing the best

> To suppose that the British consul at New York has acted upon proper authority, involves the supposition that, either the British Secretary of State, or the British minister at Washington, or both, have insulted our government by a gross violation of diplomatic proprieties. Not yet ready to believe this, of in the premises, he has a legal right to pronous quitoes, or perhaps the British Prime Minister of his recognize, which our citizens should entirely disregard, and against whom, if they molest our citizens in any way, our government should complain to their masters with a demand for redress in one hand, and a sword in the other.

The British story about this Mosquito claim, founded on grants by the King of the Mosquitoes, in addi-ALL THE MORALITY .- WHAT IS THIS !- The Na- tion to the utmost effrontery of British fraud, is su-

count of a late robbery of gold watches in Philadel- If some agent of the Hudson's Bay should seduce some Indian chief of Iowa into intoxication, and That "one of the stolen watches had been seen in when he was dead drunk, put a pen in his hand, and the possession of Edmond Goldsmith, a newly appointed custom-house officer in that city. Mr. Gold-State of Iowa should be ceded to the British governsmith was accordingly arrested, and the watch found ment, an officer of the company should then commuin his possession, when he was detained in custody for further examination." nicate these proceedings to the British Consul at New York, and the Consul, upon this official information, It is surprising that this whig office-holder should should notify and warn all persons migrating to the fall to stealing so soon after his appointment. It is a West against settling in Iowa, which belonged to the matter which the organ should look after, and put among the defalcations. We have heard of sundry other rogues who had been appointed to office by Collector Maxwell, whom he was obliged subsequently to remove. But, as the first article in the creed of whiggery is to plunder the government, we shall, we fraud, rapacity and ins dence. Let all American citihave no doubt, have a beautiful array of peculations zens treat it accordingly, and let their government to hold up to public admiration after the present ad- sustain them in so doing. Having twice vanquished the British lion, once in infancy and once in boyhood, we ought, having reached our majority, to make short work with British mosquitoes. One slap will do their business.—Pa. Lager.

The annual commencement of the Indiana Univer-